

DATA ITEM 3: PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

The table below illustrates the type of sex-disaggregated data that can be obtained from the examples included in this section.

[illegible]

FOOD AND CASH CROP PRODUCTION

Example 3.1 Crop production and productivity at household levels (Tanzania)

This example allows for data collection on the production of selected crops at **holding level** during the long rainy season. It also explains why some households did not grow crops and vegetables during this particular season and clarifies differences in planned, planted and harvested areas. Cross-tabulation with the sex of holder will illustrate differences, if any, in the **production levels** of male and female-headed holdings. Similar questions can be asked for the short rainy season.

7.2 Annual crop and vegetable production – long rainy season

7.2.1 Did the household plant any crops during the long rainy season? |_|
(Yes = 1, No = 2)

If response is "No" give main reason |_|
Then go to section 7.3

Main reasons for not growing crops and vegetables during the long rainy season

01 = No rains 03 = Does not plant annual crops 05 = Illness/social problems
02 = Rains came too late 04 = No money

7.2.2 For each crop planted during 2002/03 long rainy season provide the following information:

Crop name	Crop code	Planting		Harvesting	
		Planned areas (acres)	Actually planted (acres)	Area harvested (acres)	Quantity harvested (kg)
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(15)	(16)
.....	_	_ .	_ .	_ .	_
.....	_	_ .	_ .	_ .	_
.....	_	_ .	_ .	_ .	_
Etc.					

Total area planned/planted |_|.||| |_|.||| Total areas harvested |_|.|||

7.2.3 Main reason for difference between **Area Planned** and **Area Planted** |_|

Reasons for difference between area planned and planted

01 = Drought 04 = Credit 08 = Other
02 = Floods 05 = Access to seeds/planting material 09 = Not applicable
03 = Access to land preparation tools 06 = Access to other inputs

7.2.4 Main reason for difference between **Area Planted** and **Area Harvested** |_|

Reasons for difference between area planted and harvested

01 = Drought 04 = Pest damage 07 = Illness/social problems
02 = Rain/flood damage 05 = Animal damage 08 = Other
03 = Fire damage 06 = Theft 09 = Not applicable

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003- Section 7

NOTE - Gender-based differences in **productivity** can only be illustrated if the quantities harvested are recorded in actual figures and are not based on a calculation of area x average production per agro-ecological zone, as often done.

Example 3.2 Crop production at holding and sub-holding levels (Mali)

This is a good example for data collection on crop production at **sub-holder** and **holder level**. The example illustrates the area under selected crop cultivation during two seasons. Gender based differences in crop production, if any, can be illustrated on the basis of cross-tabulations with the sex of the sub-holder and holder.

Récapitulatif des blocs et parcelles de l'exploitation								
N° Bloc	N° parcelle	Saison 1= Hivern. 2= Hors hivern.	Culture principale		Superficie en ares	N° d'ordre du responsable de mise en val. de la parcelle	Nom du responsable de la parcelle	Sexe du responsable de parcelle 1 = M 2 = F
			Nom	Code				
148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156

Example 3.3 Crop production and productivity at sub-holding levels (Senegal)

This example from Senegal allows for detailed data collection at **sub-holding level** on crop planting densities and sowing periods. Both factors affect the level of productivity. This example can be used to determine whether gender-based differences exist in productivity, if data are collected for a statistically sufficient number of sub-holdings.

Section 1 : Éléments d'identification

9 Numéro de la parcelle

10 Responsable de la parcelle

Section 3 : Relevés topographiques

3 Superficie de la parcelle : ha

4 Coefficient de fermeture , %

Section 4 : Informations concernant la mise en place des carrés de densité

Indiquer la nature des carrés de densité posés (encrer le code de la modalité qui s'applique et inscrire la dimension du carré ou des carrés)

- 1 Un carré de dimension : m
- 2 Un couple de carrés emboîtés de dimensions respectives : m et m

Demi-périmètre de la parcelle : , m

Couple de nombres lus :

Le plus grand des 2 nombres Ligne No : Colonne No :

Le plus petit des 2 nombres Ligne No : Colonne No :

Section 5 : Cultures présentes sur la parcelle et leurs caractéristiques

- 1 Nombre de cultures présentes sur la parcelle:
- 2 Caractéristiques des cultures présentes

Code	Nom	Type de répartition	Type de comptage	Résultat du comptage	Période de semis (mois/semaine)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arachide d'huilerie				
2	Arachide de bouche				
3	Mil souna				
4	Mil sanio				
5	Mil (autre variété)				
6	Sorgho				
7	Maïs				
8	Riz aquatique				
9	Riz irrigué				
10	Riz pluvial				
11	Fonio				
12	Etc.				

Code du type de répartition

1 Culture homogène et dense
2 Culture en pieds disséminés
3 Culture par taches
4 Culture en bordure
5 Culture homogène de faible densité
9 Culture déjà récoltée

Code du type de comptage

3 Comptage dans un carré de 3 m de côté
5 Comptage dans un carré de 5 m de côté
10 Comptage dans un carré de 10 m de côté
19 Comptage intégral
20 Parcelle déjà récoltée

Pour toute culture non préalablement inscrite, inscrire le code et le nom dans les colonnes 1 et 2. Pour toute culture ne faisant pas partie des 32 cultures retenues, inscrire le nom dans la colonne 2 et laisser la colonne 1 vide

Source : République du Sénégal – Recensement National de l'Agriculture – Campagne Agricole 1998/99 – Questionnaire 5 : Section 1, 3, 4 & 5

Example 3.4 Crop production and productivity on crop-cutting plots (Niger)

This example provides detailed insight into crop production and productivity at **holding** and **sub-holding levels** based on the outcomes of crop-cutting plots. It can give accurate information on production and productivity levels attained by male and female sub-holders if the results are cross-tabulated with the area cultivated and the sex of the sub-holder.

Section 6. Résultat des carrés de rendement

Code		Système de culture (code)	Sexe du responsable de parcelle (1 = M ; 2 = F)	Nom de la culture	Code de la culture	Poids brut en kilogramme (kg)	Poids net en kilogramme (kg)
Champ	Parcelle						
1	2	3	3'	4	5	6	7
						,	,
						,	,
						,	,
						,	,
						,	,
						,	,
						,	,
						,	,
						,	,
Etc.							

Système de culture (col. 3)

1 = Pur
2 = Association

Code de la culture (col. 5)

01 = Mil	05 = Riz	09 = Oseille	13 = Cotton
02 = Sorgho	06 = Maïs	10 = Sésame	14 = Manioc
03 = Niébé	07 = Souchet	11 = Fonio	15 = Patate
04 = Arachide	08 = Vouandzou	12 = Gombo	16 = Poivron

Source République du Niger – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et du Cheptel 2004-2006 – Questionnaire 4: Section 6

NOTE - It is advised to add column 3', requesting the sex of the sub-holder, to the table above. Such information would normally be attained through a linkage with the sub-holders' household identification number. However, as discussed in example 3.2, there is a risk that such linkages could get disrupted due to operational problems in the field.

Example 3.5 Changes in crop productivity (Ethiopia)

This example allows for data collection on approximate changes in crop productivity of male and female holders. Similar questions can be asked for other agricultural activities such as fish farming and animal production.

Part II - Assessment of Crop Conditions for the Meher Season (main cropping season lasting from September to February)

1	2	2'	3	4	5
Sr. No.	Name of Holder	Sex of Holder	Household ID number	Holder ID number	Number of Fields
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
Etc.					

Continuation:

6		7		8		9		10		11	
Crop productivity compared to last year										Remarks	
1 = Increase 2 = Equal / no change 3 = Decrease	If increase quantity in percent		If decrease				Change in percent				
			Quantity in percent	One major reason for decrease*							
					Code						

* E.g. pests and diseases, climate related factors (such as frost, drought or heavy rains) or household related factors (such as a lack of funds to buy required inputs or insufficient weeding because of labour shortages).

Source: Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration: Assessment of Crop Conditions – 2001/02 (1994 E.C.) – Form EASE – 94/4 (Part II)

NOTE – The illustration of possible gender differences in crop productivity through cross-tabulations with the sex of the holder will be made easier if column 2' is included.

HORTICULTURE

Example 3.6 Characteristics of horticultural holdings (Niger)

This example from Niger allows for the collection of a wealth of sex and age-disaggregated data on horticultural holdings and their holders. It provides information on the educational level of the holder (column 6), type of vegetables, fruit and ornamental plants grown (columns 7 to 9), management style (column 10), water sources and irrigation systems used (columns 11 to 13), area cultivated (column 14), use of motorized equipment (column 15), land tenure status (column 16), and use of labourers (column 17).

Caractéristiques des exploitations horticoles							
Numéro d'ordre du site de production	N° d'ordre de l'exploitation horticole	Nom et prénoms du chef d'exploitation	Sexe du chef d'exploitation	Age du chef d'exploitation	Niveau d'instruction du chef d'exploitation	Principales cultures maraîchères pratiquées	Principales cultures fruitières pratiquées
	Attribuer de façon continue, les numéros d'ordre aux exploitations. Les exploitations sont numérotées à l'intérieur du site et non à l'intérieur de la zone horticole	Inscrire d'abord le nom, puis les prénoms du chef d'exploitation. Ils seront inscrits en lettres majuscules et de façon lisible	1 = M 2 = F	Exprimer l'âge du chef d'exploitation en années révolues, c'est-à-dire en nombre d'années vécues	1 = Analphabète 2 = Primaire 3 = Secondaire 4 = Supérieure 5 = Alphabétisé	0 = Aucune 1 = Oseille 2 = Oignons 4 = Tomates 8 = Laitue 16 = Piment 32 = Carottes 64 = Choux 128 = Gombo 256 = Aubergine loc. 512 = Poivron 1024 = Famille des cucurbitacées 2048 = Tubercules	0 = Aucune 1 = Mangue 2 = Agrume 4 = Papaye 8 = Datte 16 = Anacarde 32 = Goyave 64 = Grenadine 128 = Raisin 256 = Figue 512 = Autres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Etc.							

Suite :

Caractéristiques des exploitations horticoles								
Principales plantes cultivées	Type d'exploitation	Source d'eau utilisée	Mode d'irrigation utilisé	Système d'exhaure	Superficie exploitée	Matériel motorisé utilisé	Mode d'occupation des terres	Main d'œuvre utilisée dans l'exploitation horticole
0 = Aucune 1 = Plantes à fleurs 2 = Plantes de jardin 4 = Pl. d'appartement 8 = Autres	1 = Individuelle 2 = Collective	1 = Puits 2 = Puits 4 = Forage 8 = Eau de surface 16 = Adduction d'eau	1 = Gravitaire 2 = Adduction d'eau 4 = Goutte-à-goutte 8 = Arrosoir 16 = Autres	1 = Dalou 2 = Chadouf 4 = Manuel / pompe à pédale 8 = Moto pompe 16 = Autres	1 = Moins de 0,5 ha 2 = De 0,5 ha à moins de 1 ha 3 = De 1 ha à moins de 5 ha 5 = 5 ha ou plus	0 = Aucun 1 = Matériel d'irrigation 2 = Matériel roulant 4 = Attelage lourd 8 = Autres	1 = Propriété 2 = Location ou métayage 4 = Emprunt ou usufruit	0 = Aucun 1 = Salariée Temporaire 2 = Salariée permanente 4 = Familiale 8 = Autres
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Etc.								

Source : République du Niger – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et du Cheptel 2004 - 2006 – Questionnaire 13: Section 2

NOTE - From a gender perspective, it would be interesting to further differentiate farm labour used in terms of their number and sex.

Example 3.7 Horticultural production and productivity (Niger)

This example from Niger provides detailed information on vegetable production at **holding level**. Cross-tabulation of the outcomes of the questions with the sex of the holder will reveal whether differences exist between male and female holders in this regard.

Section 2 : Estimation des superficies et productions horticoles

2.1. Cultures maraîchères

2.1.1 Avez-vous produit des cultures maraîchères ? (Oui = 1 ; Non = 2) |_|
(Inscrire dans la case ci-contre le code de la modalité observée)

Si l'exploitation pratique des cultures maraîchères, procéder aux observations suivantes. Dans le cas contraire, passer à la sous section production fruitière.

2.1.2 Estimation de la superficie physique exploitée en 2005/2006

(Procéder à la mesure des différentes planches ou parcelles installées et faire la somme des superficies mesurées pour obtenir la superficie physique totale exploitée)

|_|_|_|_| m²

2.1.3 Superficies totales récoltées et productions obtenues en 2005/2006						
Code de la culture maraîchère	Nom de la culture pratiquée	Nombre de parcelles ou planches	Nombre de récoltes réalisées	Superficie totale développée (en m ²)	Rendement Kg/m ²	Production totale obtenue (en kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
_		_	_	_ _	_ , _ _	_ , _ _
_		_	_	_ _	_ , _ _	_ , _ _
_		_	_	_ _	_ , _ _	_ , _ _
_		_	_	_ _	_ , _ _	_ , _ _
_		_	_	_ _	_ , _ _	_ , _ _
Etc.						

Source : République du Niger – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et du Cheptel 2004 - 2006 – Questionnaire14: Section 2

NOTE - Similar questions can be asked about the production of other horticultural products such as fruit, flowers and ornamental plants as well as food and cash crops

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Example 3.8 Animal/livestock management and ownership I (Niger)

This example provides detailed information on the ownership of selected categories of animals by men and women and the total number of animals managed on the holding. Similar data can be collected for transhumant and nomadic livestock.

Code	Catégorie (espèce, sexe et classe d'âges)	Effectif total des animaux de l'exploitation	Effectif des animaux possédés par des femmes
1	2	3	4
10	Bovins		
11	Vache		
12	Taureau		
13	Bœuf (Mâles castrés de tout âge)		
14	Jeune femelle (génisse)		
Etc.			
20	Bovins de trait		
21	Bovin de trait de tout âge		
30	Ovin		
31	Mâle non sevré (antenais)		
ETC			
40	Caprin		
41	Mâle non sevré		
Etc.			
50	Equin		
51	Mâle non sevré		
Etc.			
60	Asin		
61	Mâle non sevré		
Etc.			
70	Camelin		
71	Mâle non sevré		
Etc.			
80	Camelin de trait		
81	Camelin de trait de tout âge		
Etc.			
90	Porcin		
31	Mâle non sevré		
Etc.			
100	Volaille (sans les poussins)		
101	Poule		
Etc.			

Source République du Niger – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et du Cheptel 2004-2006 – Questionnaire 9: Section 2

NOTE – Categories such as beekeeping, snail keeping or sericulture could be added to the example where relevant.

Example 3.9 Animal/livestock management and ownership II (The Gambia)

This example from the Gambia allows for more detailed data collection with regard to the sex and age of animals managed/owned by male and female holding members.

11. Enter in the tables below the number of livestock and/or poultry that the holder has on this day of filing the questionnaire

A. CATTLE AND CALVES	Number of Cattle		Total Cattle	Number of Cattle managed or owned by sex of members	
	Males	Females		Male	Female
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Total number of cattle of all ages (If "None" enter X and move to B)					
Total number under 2 years of age					
Total number 2 years of age and over					

B. GOATS	Number of Goats		Total Goats	Number of Goats managed or owned by sex of members	
	Males	Females		Male	Female
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Total number of goats of all ages (If "None" enter X and move to C)					
Total number under 1 years of age					
Total number 1 year of age and over					

C. SHEEP AND LAMBS	Number of Sheep		Total Sheep	Number of Sheep managed or owned by sex of members	
	Males	Females		Male	Female
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Total number of sheep of all ages (If "None" enter X and move to D)					
Total number under 1 years of age					
Total number 1 year of age and over					

D. PIGS	Number of Pigs		Total Pigs	Number of Pigs managed or owned by sex of members	
	Males	Females		Male	Female
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Total number of pigs of all ages (If "None" enter X and move to E)					
Total number under 6 months of age					
Total number 6 months of age and over					

E. POULTRY AND RABBITS	Hens, Cocks, Pullets and Chicks	Ducks and Ducklings	Other Poultry such as Turkeys, Guinea Fowls, etc.	Other Farm Animals such as beehives, etc. (Specify)	Rabbits
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Total number					
Total under 6 months		XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
6 months and over		XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX

Source: The Republic of the Gambia – Agricultural Census 2001 – Form 2: Section 7

Example 3.10 Production of animal based products (Tanzania)

This example can illustrate whether differences exist between male and female managed holdings with regard to the production of animal based products, if the outcomes are cross-tabulated with the sex of the holder. Differences could be related to gender differences in the division of labour or access to training, extension and credit programmes.

25.0	<i>Livestock products</i>				
S/N	Product	Sold during 2002/2003		Consumed/utilised during 2002/03	
		Number	Average value/unit	Number	Average value/unit
25.1	Eggs				
25.2	Hides				
25.3	Skins				

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003- Section 25

NOTE – Depending on country specific circumstances, edible products such as meat, honey, milk, butter, cheese and yoghurt could be added the list as well as non-edible products such as silk thread produced by silk worms.

AQUACULTURE

Example 3.11 Fish farming (Tanzania)

This example from Tanzania allows for sex-disaggregated data collection on fish farming practices if the outcomes are cross-tabulated with the sex of the agricultural holder.

Q. 28.1 Was fish farming carried out by this household during 2002/2003? (Yes = 1, No = 2) |_|
If yes, then go to 28.2

Q. 28.2 Specify details of fish farming

S/N	Production Unit Number	Fish farming system (code)	Size of Unit/pond (m ²)	Source of finger-lings (code)	Frequency of stocking (No/year)	Number of stocked fish		
						Tilapia	Carp	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28.1.1	1	_	_ _ _	_	_	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
28.1.2	2	_	_ _ _	_	_	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
28.1.3	3	_	_ _ _	_	_	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

Number of fish harvested	Weight of fish harvested [kg]	Weight of fish sold [kg]	Mainly sold to (code)
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_

Fish farming system (col. 2)

- 1 = Natural pond
- 2 = Dug out pond
- 3 = Natural lake
- 4 = Water reservoir
- 8 = Other

Source of fingerlings (col. 4)

- 1 = Own pond
- 2 = Government institution
- 3 = NGO/Project
- 4 = Neighbour
- 5 = Private trader
- 8 = Other

Mainly sold to (col. 12)

- 1 = Neighbour
- 2 = Local market
- 3 = Secondary market
- 4 = Processing industry
- 5 = Large-scale farm
- 6 = Trader at farm
- 7 = Did not sell
- 8 = Other

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 28

NOTE – The example has a few weaknesses as it does not discuss the ownership of the fishponds nor the number and sex of labourers employed. Furthermore, it does not collect data relating to fish processing activities; activities which are generally performed by women. This will result in an under-recording of women's roles and responsibilities in fish farming.

AGRO-FORESTRY

Example 3.12 Tree farming (Tanzania)

This example from Tanzania allows for sex-disaggregated data collection on trees and tree-products if the outcomes are cross-tabulated with the sex of holder.

14.1 Did your household have any Planted Trees on your land during 2002/2003 agric year?
(Yes = 1; No = 2). If response is "NO" go to section 14.3

□□

14.2 Give details of the trees planted on your land.

S/N	Tree code	Number of trees	Where planted	Main Use	Sec- ond use	Number of plank trees sold	Number of pole trees sold	Household utilised number of		Total Value (Tsh.)
								Poles	Timber	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.2.1	□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□□□□□
14.2.2	□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□□□□□
14.2.3	□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□□□□□
14.2.4	□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□	□□	□□□□□□

Where planted (column 3)

- 1 = Mostly on field/plot boundaries
- 2 = Mostly scattered in fields
- 3 = Mostly in plantation/coppice

Use (Columns 4 and 5)

- 1 = Planks/timber
- 2 = Poles
- 3 = Charcoal
- 4 = Fuel wood
- 5 = Shade
- 6 = Medicinal
- 8 = Other

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 14

NOTE - Greater insight into intra-household decision making processes in relation to tree farming can be obtained by adding questions such as: "who decides on what to plant and where, ... when to sell and for what price and ... on the use of the proceeds." Refer to the following example from Uganda to see how this can be done.

Example 3.13 Tree crop farming (Uganda)

This example from Uganda allows for data collection on the type and number of trees grown on the holding (i.e. fruit and nut trees, permanent tree crops for industrial use and forest trees and plantations). When cross-tabulated with the sex of the holder and the size of the holding it will highlight differences, if any, in the type and number of tree grown by male and female holders.

2.3.10 Type of tree crops

49. Does the holding grow any tree crops? 1 = Yes, 2 = No
If yes, go to 50

□□

2.3.11 Type of tree crops

50. What type of tree crops does the holding grow and what number of trees?
(Assign the relevant crop code and number of trees)

Type of tree crop (code)	Number of trees	Area cultivated (in acres)	Who decides on what trees to plant and where		Who decides on the sales of tree crop products if sold		Who decides on the use of proceeds from the sales of tree crop products if sold	
			Status	Sex	Status	Sex	Status	Sex
			code	code	code	code	code	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
□□□□	□□□□	□□□□.□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□
□□□□	□□□□	□□□□.□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□
□□□□	□□□□	□□□□.□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□
Etc.								

Codes for column 1

Fruits and nuts:

700 = Oranges
710 = Pawpaw
730 = Cashew nuts
750 = Mango
760 = Jack-fruit
790 = Other fruits and nut fruits (specify)

Permanent crops for Industrial use:

810 = Coffee (all types)
820 = Cocoa
860 = Oil palm
890 = Other permanent for industrial use (specify)

Forest trees and plantations:

950 = Natural forest trees
960 = Plantation trees
970 = Bamboo
990 = Other forest trees, (specify)

Codes for columns 4, 6 & 8 – Status

1 = Head of the holding
2 = Spouse
3 = Other holding member
4 = Relative – non-holding member
5 = Friend
6 = Other (specify)

Codes for columns 5, 7 & 9 - Sex

1 = Male
2 = Female

Source: Uganda- Pilot Census of Agriculture 2003 – Questionnaire 2: Section 2.3

NOTE – It is advised to add columns 3 to 9 to the example to obtain greater insight into the average number of trees planted per acre and intra-household decision making processes relating to tree farming.

HUNTING AND GATHERING

Example 3.14 Involvement in forestry and gathering activities (Mauritania)

This example from Mauritania allows for the collection of basic data on the involvement of agricultural households in forestry (in French: *la sylviculture*) and gathering activities (in French: *la cueillette*). When cross-tabulated with the sex of the household it will illustrate differences between the involvement of male and female-headed households in forestry and gathering activities, if any.

8. L'exploitant ou des membres de la famille pratiquent-ils	هل المستغل وأعضاء الأسرة يمارسون	
- La sylviculture (oui=1 ; non=2)	زراعة الغابات (نعم=1، لا=2)	☐
- La cueillette (oui=1 ; non=2)	قطف الثمار (نعم=1، لا=2)	☐
Si oui, nature des produits de cueillette	في حالة الجواب نعم أي نوع من الثمار	☐
- Gomme (oui=1 ; non=2)	الضمغ العربي (نعم=1، لا=2)	☐
- Pain de singe (oui=1 ; non=2)	تجمخت (نعم=1، لا=2)	☐
- Jujube (oui=1 ; non=2)	النبق (نعم=1، لا=2)	☐
- Autres à préciser(oui=1 ; non=2)	(نعم=1، لا=2)	☐

Source: République Islamique de Mauritanie – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage 2003/2004 – Questionnaire Exploitation: Section 8

Example 3.15: Collection, sales and transformation of gathered products (Mali)

This example from Mali allows for the collection of detailed sex-disaggregated data in relation to the collection, sales and processing of gathered products. When cross-tabulated with the sex of the head of household the resulting data will indicate differences, if any, between male and female-headed households in this regard. Such data can be used to develop strategies and programmes that promote greater gender equality in terms of the use of gathered products as well as control over returns obtained from the sales of such products.

- 11 Demander au chef d'exploitation les cultures de cueillette dont la production a été récoltée par les ménages de l'exploitation au cours de la campagne agricole.

Produits de cueillette					
Types de produits	Code culture	Cueillette	Vente en l'état	Transformation	Principal bénéficiaire de la vente
159	160	161	162	163	164
Karité	501	☐	☐	☐	☐
Néré	502	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tamarin	503	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gomme arabique	504	☐	☐	☐	☐
Miel	505	☐	☐	☐	☐
Kapok	506	☐	☐	☐	☐
Baobab fruit	507	☐	☐	☐	☐
Baobab feuille	508	☐	☐	☐	☐
Zaban (<i>Landolphia - senegalensis</i>)	509	☐	☐	☐	☐
N'Taba coumba (<i>Detarium microcarpum</i>)	510	☐	☐	☐	☐
Jujube (<i>Ziziphus mauriciana</i>)	511	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fakoy (<i>Corchorus trident</i>)	512	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cram cram (<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>)	513	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fonio sauvage (<i>Panicum nalicum</i>)	514	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tanin	515	☐	☐	☐	☐

Col. 161:

0 = Non cueilli
 1 = Cueilli par la femme
 2 = Cueilli par l'homme
 3 = Cueilli par l'homme et la femme

Col. 162 :

0 = Non vendu
 1 = Vente effectuée par la femme
 2 = Vente par l'homme
 3 = Vente par la femme et l'homme

Col. 163 :

0 = Non transformé
 1 = Transformé par la femme
 2 = Transformé par l'homme
 3 = Transformé par la femme et l'homme

Col. 164

0 = Sans objet
 1 = La femme
 2 = L'homme
 3 = La femme et l'homme

PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS FACED BY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

Example 3.16 Production constraints faced by horticultural producers (Niger)

This example from Niger allows for the collection of data on production constraints faced by horticultural producers. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the holder will illustrate whether male and female horticultural producers face similar constraints.

3.4.2 Avez-vous rencontré des difficultés liées au financement au cours de la présente campagne horticole?

Aucune	0	
Problèmes d'apport personnel	1	
Problème de garantie	2	
Taux d'intérêt élevé	4	
Opportunités de financement	8	
Autres (à préciser)	16	

3.4.3 Avez-vous rencontré des difficultés liées à la production au cours de la présente campagne horticole ?

Aucune	0	
Accès à la terre	1	
Accès à l'eau	2	
Accès aux semences	4	
Accès aux engrais	8	
Accès aux produits phytosanitaires	16	
Encadrement	32	
Autres (à préciser)	64	

Source : République du Niger – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et du Cheptel 2004 - 2006 – Questionnaire 14: Section 3

NOTE – From a gender perspective, it would be interesting to also include **access to labour** as a category under section 3.4.3.